

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1800.

[No. 4.

The subscribers have this day commenced
the publication of the

Alexandria Advertiser

AND

Commercial Intelligencer,

ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

I. It will be published on a half sheet
of super-royal paper of good quality, and
with an elegant type, of which this paper
contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3
o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town
with the utmost regularity and expedi-
tion, and transmitted to those at a distance
through the most early and regular chan-
nels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per
annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the
first number, the remainder at the end of
the year.

In offering those proposals to their
friends and the public, the Editors feel a
disposition to tread the beaten tract of
Editorial explanation; and to inform their
readers, that their principles will be cor-
rect and strictly Federal—making the pre-
servation of the Union, an attachment to
the government, obedience to the laws,
and an indifference to all national interests
but those of their own country, the leading
objects of their political career.—
Truth and public utility will ever be their
aim, and against party rage and calumny
both of public and private character, their
pens will be ever closed.

The present epocha is an important one,
and the situation of the world, of this nation
in particular, such as to arrest the at-
tention of every citizen. On the inter-
esting scenes now acting or to be acted in
the political drama, it shall be the undi-
vided study of the Editors to give the most
early and correct information, rendering
the ADVERTISER a source that can be de-
pended on, and worthy of being sought
for. To accomplish this object they have
a gentleman of talents engaged to attend
at the Capitol, who will furnish them
daily with an original sketch of Congress-
ional proceedings.

To the merchant and shipper the great-
est efforts will be made to render their
paper interesting; and this end will be
greatly promoted by one of the proprietors
residing in a neighbouring sea-port where
foreign vessels are daily arriving, whose
information will frequently arrive by a
more speedy conveyance than the ordinary
arrival of the mail.

Revering the eminent virtues, and ad-
miring the wise administration of the im-
mortal Patriot of Mount-Vernon, a like-
ness of that illustrious chief is affixed to
the head of the ALEXANDRIA ADVER-
TISER. To the departed neighbour of a
city, which almost views the nodding
willows of his late peaceful abode, this
tribute is the least they could bestow.

S. SNOWDEN & Co.
Alexandria, December 8, 1800.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 27.

A bill extending the usual privileges of
franking, attached to the members of the
house, to the delegates from the territory
N. W. of the Ohio, and for making pro-
vision for his compensation, was read twice
and referred to a committee of the whole
house to-morrow.

The House then proceeded in carriages
in a body to the House of the President,
to deliver their Address.

In a short time the members returned,
when the Speaker took the chair, and the
reply of the President to the Address of the
House was read.

The House proceeded to the election
of a chaplain. Mr. Dent and Mr. Otis
were appointed tellers.

A message was received from the Senate
informing the House, that they had elect-
ed Bishop Clagget their chaplain.

The election was then gone into by the
House, and the Rev. Mr. Lyle, previ-
ously nominated by Mr. Parker, was
chosen.

Answer of the President to the Address
of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Compelled by the habits of a long life,
as well as by all the principles of society
and government, which I could ever under-
stand and believe, to consider the great
body of the people as the source of all le-
gitimate authority, no less than of all ef-
ficient power, it is impossible for me to re-
ceive this Address from the immediate re-
presentatives of the American people, at
this time and in this place, without emotions,
which it would be improper to ex-
press, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit, which animated the
great founder of this city, descend to fu-
ture generations, and may the wisdom,
magnanimity and steadiness, which mark-
ed the events of his political life, be ini-
tiated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your af-
furance, that the judiciary system shall
receive your deliberate attention.

With you, Gentlemen, I sincerely hope
that the final result of the negotiations,
now pending with France, may prove 28

fortunate to our country as they have been
commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted
with deliberation and caution. With you
I cordially agree that so long as a pred-
atory war is carried on against our commerce
we should sacrifice the interests and dis-
appoint the expectations of our constituents,
should we for a moment relax that system
of maritime defence which has resulted in
such beneficial effects. With you I confi-
dently believe, that few persons are to be
found within the United States, who can-
not admit, that a navy well organized,
must constitute the natural and efficient de-
fence of this country against all foreign
hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and
dangers, to this country, in former periods,
from the want of arms, must exalt in the
assurance, from their representatives that
we shall soon rival foreign countries not
only in number, but in the quality of
arms, compleated from our own manufac-
tories.

With you Gentlemen, I fully agree
that the great increase of revenue is a
proof that the measures of maritime de-
fence were founded in wisdom. This policy
has raised us in the esteem of foreign na-
tions. That national spirit and those la-
tent energies, which had not been and are
not yet fully known to any, were not en-
tirely forgotten by those, who had lived
long enough to see in former times, their
operation and some of their effects: Our
fellow-citizens were undoubtedly prepared
to meet every event, which national ho-
nor or national security could render neces-
sary. These, it is to be hoped, are secured
at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not,
they will be secured at more expence.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your af-
furance, that the various subjects, recom-
mended to your consideration, shall re-
ceive your deliberate attention. No fur-
ther evidence is wanting to convince me of
the zeal and sincerity, with which the
House of Representatives regard the public
good.

I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept of my
best wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1800.

FRIDAY, November 28.

The House went into a committee of
the whole on the President's speech, Mr.
Morris in the chair.

Propositions for the reference of the se-
veral parts thereof to select committees
were made and reported; to which the
house agreed and the committees were ap-
pointed.

Mr. New moved that a bill regulating
the grants of land appropriated for the
Refugees from the British provinces of
Canada and Nova Scotia, passed last ses-
sion by the house of representatives, be re-
ferred to a select committee which was
agreed to.

The following committees have been

appointed in the house of representatives,
viz.

Of commerce and manufactures, consist-
ing of Messrs S. Smith, Waln, F. Daven-
port, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, and
S. Lee.

Of elections, consisting of Messrs. Dent,
L. Williams, Edmond, Muhlenberg, Evans,
Dickson, and Claiborne.

Of ways and means, Messrs. Griswold,
Powell, Bartlett, Nicholas, Imlay, Nichol-
son, Taliaferro, Woods and Smilie.

Of revision and unfinished business, con-
sisting of Messrs. Platt, Evans and Alston.

Of claims, consisting of Messrs. Macon,
J. C. Smith, J. C. Thomas, Gregg,
Holmes and Bartlett.

The committee of revision and unfinished
business, HAVE REPORTED, in part, That
they have, according to order, examined
the journal of the last session, and find that
the following bills and reports were then
depending and undetermined—to wit,

BILLS

Which originated in the house of repres-
sentatives.

Making further provision for the relief of
persons imprisoned for debts due to the
United States; May 13, 1800; post-
poned by the senate until the next sessi-
on.

More effectually to provide for the national
defence, by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States;
April 21, 1800: postponed by the
house until the first Monday in Decem-
ber, 1800.

To revive and continue in force an act, en-
titled "an act for establishing trading
houses with the Indian tribes; May 4,
1800: postponed by the senate until the
next session.

In addition to the act, entitled "an act
for granting lands to the inhabitants and
settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois
country, in the territory northwest of
the Ohio, and for confirming them in
their possessions; May 14, 1800: post-
poned until the next session.

For establishing a military academy, and
for better organizing the corps of artil-
lerists and engineers; April 28, 1800:
postponed by the house until the first
Monday in December, 1800.

To authorise the secretary of the treasury
to lease certain salt springs, the proper-
ty of the United States, in the territory
north-west of the Ohio; May 9, 1800:
postponed by the house until the first
Monday in December, 1800.

Regulating the grants of land appropriat-
ed for the refugees from the British pro-
vinces of Canada and Nova Scotia;
May 14, 1800; postponed by the
house until the third Monday in No-
vember, 1800.

To provide for the sale of certain lands
between the Great and Little Miami
Rivers; May 10, 1800; Postponed
by the Senate until the next session of
congress.

For erecting a repository for George

Washington, May 12, 1800; postponed by the Senate until the next session.
To provide for the more convenient and effectual administration of justice in the courts of the United States; May 1st, 1800; committed to a committee of the whole house: Not further acted on.

Report of select committee.

On the subject of trading houses with the Indians; April 22, 1800: ordered to lie on the table.

The report enumerates various other bills and reports of a private nature, not acted upon; and then concludes,

Your committee further report their opinion, that all petitions which were depending and undecided at the last session of congress, ought to be taken up and acted upon by the house, as the same may be called for by any member, or upon the application of the individual claimant or petitioner.

Monday, December 1.

The bill for compensating, and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Intelligence.

ARMED CONFEDERACY, NORTHERN POWERS, &c.

HAMBURG, October 3.

PRIVATE LETTER.

The dispositions of Paul I. towards England were not known before the capture of the Danish convoy and the frigate Freya; but this capture has displayed them in a manner of which you perhaps know not all the circumstances. When the Court of Copenhagen communicated this event to that of Pittsburgh, the answer of Paul I. was, that he was not prepared to support by force the rights of Denmark, so openly violated on this occasion, and that his actual relations with the Court of London, did not permit him to interpose as a mediator. He added, that he could not take part in the quarrel, except so far as the maritime powers of the north would consent to an armed confederacy, to maintain, in common, the liberty of commerce against the pretensions of Great-Britain, on the same footing as the armed neutrality of which Catherine II. declared herself the head, during the American war. Upon this the Court of Denmark consented to the provisional arrangement which was concluded, and which leaves the principle undetermined.

In the interval, Paul I. had caused to be communicated to all the Ministers of foreign powers, resident at Pittsburgh, an official note, extremely well written, and which is attributed to Count Panin, in which he speaks in very moderate terms of France, and in a language less qualified of England. The purpose of this note was, that, on his accession to the throne, he found a war existing which was caused by a great nation falling into dissolution. He considered it as having no other object, on the part of the coalesced Powers, than to preserve themselves from the dangers that might result from it to the neighbouring nations; and it was with this view that he had himself engaged in it. In this state of things he had not thought it necessary to revive the system

of armed neutrality by sea, to preserve the liberty of commerce, not doubting but the sincerity of his allies, and their common interest, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern Powers from any insult; but his confidence had been egregiously disappointed by the ill faith with which a great power had made an attack on the liberty of the seas in capturing a Danish convoy; an attack which threatened the independence of all the maritime Powers of the North. After an introduction, the note signifies that, for the common interest, it has become necessary to have recourse to the armed neutrality, the success of which had justified the measure during the American war.

When we consider the promptitude with which Paul I. has taken hostile measures against England, in consequence of the dispute between that power and Denmark, the embargo, the note, and especially the extraordinary language of the Court Gazette of Pittsburgh, of the 11th September, it is evident that the disposition of the Emperor is of a very peculiar nature. The convention which has terminated this dispute has rendered all these hostile demonstrations without effect; but the principle of dislike, from which they arose, still remains; and even the note, to recognize a new confederacy against England has not been revoked. The animosity of Paul I. prepares us for new fallies of this kind, when we shall learn the affairs of Barcelona, in the manner in which it will not fail to be represented by the agents of those powers who wish to irritate him against the English. The surrender of Malta to the latter alone, and the intention they probably had to retain it to themselves, will completely exasperate him. But his anger will doubtless terminate in menaces; for as to effects, what can Russia, what can all the maritime powers united, effect against the naval force of England.

VIENNA, September 24.

The rescript relative to a general insurrection in Hungary has now been published. This important document is as follows:

"Francis II. &c.—You have given a manifest proof of your fidelity to our Serene Arch-house, and the love of your country, by having, at the Diet of 1796, with one voice, offered a general insurrection of the inhabitants, in defence of the country, and for the welfare and safety of our serene family. We delayed to avail ourselves of that offer, to avoid the considerable expenses which it would necessarily have caused, and contented ourselves with declaring that we should employ it, in case of necessity, in virtue of our high royal prerogative, and agreeably to law. A period actually arrived, when on the 10th of April, 1797, we were under the necessity of demanding of you a general insurrection. This duty imposed upon you by the law (led by your innate incorruptible fidelity to yourselves and our serene arch-house, and your fervent zeal) you so actively and effectually performed, that the numerous insurrectionary army, exhibiting the most evident proofs of its immutable attachment to its hereditary king, and its purest patriotism, contributed considerably to the treaty of peace concluded at Campo Formio. But when the French nation overthrew these conditions of peace and again imposed on us the melancholy necessity of opposing our brave warriors in defence of the nations entrusted to us by Heaven, to the enemy penetrating into our

provinces, the distinguished courage and valour of all our troops, among whom the meritorious Hungarian militia must be included, displayed its well known heroic valour and undaunted courage before the eyes of all the world, and retook the Italian provinces that had been wrested from us. The enemy thus expelled from those countries, could not be brought either to moderate their fury, or to equitable terms of peace, comparable with our high royal dignity, the preservation and lasting tranquillity of our hereditary dominions, entrusted to us by Providence. At last, when after various successes, they obtained a victory, they became so arrogant that they would neither propose, nor accept, in any manner whatever, such conditions of peace as would have been conducive to permanent tranquillity; but on the contrary, supported by a numerous army composed of people from different countries, threatened all our German hereditary dominions, and our much beloved kingdom of Hungary, from day to day, with greater and nearer dangers, which to avert, and restore to our people their former prosperity, we are firmly and irrevocably determined to hasten in person to the army. All these great dangers may be obviated by spirited, undaunted conduct, and particularly by your faithful efforts, opposed to the enemy, under divine assistance. It is still the same ruinous war, the same furious enemy; the dangers are now greater than before; necessity so pressing that, in the full spirit of the law, a general insurrection of the nobility, and of all those who are as such comprised in the measure, of whatever rank or dignity they be, becomes urgent. We, who at all times have placed a particular confidence in the ancient bravery and fidelity, which has been handed down to you by your ancestors, order therefore, in virtue of our high royal prerogative, by this present rescript, a general insurrection of the country, and doubt not in the least that to effect in considerable numbers, and as soon as possible you will also on this occasion exert a laudable diligence, according to the duties imposed on you.

"Since however, the present manner of carrying on war requires a proportionate and greater number of infantry, and as, agreeably to the present circumstances, the defence of the country must be effected speedily, and effectually, we call upon you by virtue of these presents, that in organizing your insurrectional militia, your object be particularly directed towards a more numerous infantry, which from our paternal affection for our beloved kingdom of Hungary, we think more useful; at the same time that the expences of raising infantry is by far less than that of raising cavalry. To diminish therefore, from love to you, the burthen of this insurrection, and to render it easier under the present circumstances, we herewith declare, that all the insurrectional infantry, as soon as they shall have been divided into corps, by order of his royal highness the Palatinus of the empire, our beloved brother, they shall be furnished from our treasury with bread and money in the country.

"And as, agreeably to the laws of the Empire, the insurgent warriors must necessarily have their own method of exercise, we have graciously appointed the generals of districts to superintend that object.

"The duties and the sphere of operation of those generals, is therefore here-with defined, that those of the districts

entrusted to them may correspond with those of the counties, that they may make the necessary arrangements, and that they are obliged, in advancing in battle, and retreats, to conduct and direct the insurgent nobility. The central direction of the whole of the armed nobility remains however, agreeably to the meaning of the law, in the lands of H. R. the Palatinus of the empire.

"Lastly, it is also necessary, that this military to be assembled in the field, as prescribed by law, under the banners of the counties, to effect good order, and to avoid all possible confusion, be divided by the counties themselves into divisions and bands, and that they elect for officers the most capable and skillful, in virtue of the 20th article of 1545."

BOSTON, December 2.

Yesterday arrived, the schooner Hope, Grant, Havannah; Sukey, Cross, Surinam; brig Greyhound, Saunders, Alicant; Betsey, Winthrop, Turk's Island.

A large sloop with wood from Kennebeck, with several families passengers, was lost near Portland in the late storm, crew and passengers saved.

Another sloop, with wood and lumber, was stove to pieces.

Schooner Nancy, Beckman, of Prospect, from Passamaquoddy for Newburyport, was cast away on the 10th ult. near Mitchens.

The ship Mount Vernon, Neil, of Salem, was lost on the 17th of October, on a reef of rocks off the Island of Little Davis, about 30 leagues N and W of La Guira, owing the rapidity of an unfavorable current, Captain Neil and 12 hands, with the second mate, with the specie and bills proceeded in the long boat to Venira, where they undoubtedly arrived in a few hours. The chief mate and the rest of the crew were received on board a Bermudian privateer, commanded by captain Robinson, and landed at St. Thomas's, except the mate. Captain R. rendered every possible assistance in preserving the property, and rendering more comfortable the situation of these shipwrecked mariners. Five days after sailing from Salem, outward bound, the Mount Vernon picked up the wreck of a boat, with 4 men in her, where they had been 5 days. They belonged to a Philadelphia brig from Lisbon. The remainder of the crew and passengers, including a man, his wife and two children were probably lost.

Messrs. Young & Minns,

By publishing the following you will oblige your friend, W. Athearn.

I sailed from Boston in the schr. Nancy, belonging to Leach and Watson, on the 19th August last, and in 16 days was taken by a French privateer schooner of 12 guns and 80 men, and carried to St. Johns, Porto Rico, where I found the following American vessels, which had been captured, viz. schooner Lark, Randall, from St. Vincent for New-York; Hannad, Dighton, from ditto for Kennebunk; sloop Hercules, Tolmon, from Anguilla for Wilmington; schooner John Bayton, from Norfolk for St. Thomas; brig Juno, Vincent, from Philadelphia to Jamaica; schooner Favorite Alice, M'Connel, from Norfolk to Jamaica; sloop Hiram, Wilson, from New-York to St. Thomas; and a Wilmington brig.

I think it my duty, in behalf of the abovementioned masters and myself, to proclaim to the world the villainous treatment received from their captors, they being stripped of all their goods and turn-

and a shore pencyl, and but for the humanity of the Spanish government, who obliges the captors or their agents to furnish the maiters with a bare support, might have been reduced to have begged their bread.—There was a Frenchman there, whom foreigners called a consul, but the Spanish government had not acknowledged him as such, and he was only permitted to act as receiver of plundered or stolen goods, in behalf of his countrymen. An American brig called the Polly, said to be from New-York, bound to Jamaica, brought in here, and purchased by a Frenchman, called Cartange. Said brig is bound to New-York, or Philadelphia, and commanded by Thomas Randall, mentioned in the foregoing list, and is supposed to be covered as American Property by him. The collectors will do well to watch the arrival of the aforementioned brig, as she will be in America about this time.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

ARRIVED,

Ship John Buckley, Stockley, Batavia, coffee and sugar—Wm. Waln; Stafford, Kenneday, Baltimore; brig Clarissa, Thomas, Havannah, Sugars, J. Sims; Lucretia, Gongden, New Bedford, to Captain; Mary Rich, Boston; Jason, Webster, St. Kitts, Rum, Hides, R. Ralton; Delaware, Dumphrey, Batavia, coffee, pepper, &c. I. Phillips; Eliza, Mitchel, Malaga, wine and fruit, P. Kuhn; Susannah, Dill, Havannah, sugar, P. Care; schooner Freedom, Robinson, Havannah, via Wilmington, sugars, R. Ralton; Neptune, Jones, St. Kitts, Rum, J. Holingsworth; Eutaw, Ennis, Port Republican, sugar, D. & V. Thunn, Thomas, Stanely, Beverly, Barley, to Captain; Orange, Dove, Cape Francois, sugar and coffee, W. Stokes; Favorite, Croce, Boston, plaster and fish, to Captain; Betsey, (late Haftie) St. Croix, sugar and rum, Jones & Smith; Sloop Sally, Webb, Norfolk, sloop Betsey, Lake, New-York, plaster Paris, to Captain.

CLEARED,

Ship George, Rice, London; Diana, Hes, Cowes; Richmond, Waters, Batavia; Brig Catharine, Eherstrom, Jamaica; Augustus, Lewis, Ditto; Fame, Lark, New Orleans; schooner Dolphin, Atkinson, St. Thomas's; Harmless, Stoddart, Charleston; Iris, Hamilton, Norfolk; sloop Polly, Finch, Washington; Sally, Denyke, Alexandria; Friendship, Wartman, Norfolk.

Ship China, Josiah, from Batavia, has arrived at New-York.

Ship Magens, of and for this port, sailed from Batavia, several days before the Columbia.

Ship Hope, Edmonson, for Jamaica, and schooner Mary, Franklin, for St. Thomas's, left New Castle this morning.

Remained at New Castle, the Constellation and Ganges ships of war, and Richmond East-Indiaman, outward bound.

One ship and two brigs are below inward bound, names unknown.

Schooner Holker, Medlin, from hence has arrived at the Havannah.

Captain Dill, of the Brig Susanna, informs, that he left at Havannah the following vessels belonging to and bound for Philadelphia:

Ship Fair American, Brevoir; Hero, Canby; schooner Holker, Medlin; Prudent, Veacock; and sloop Sally, Remington.

Ship Good Friends, Earl, of and from Philadelphia, for Havannah, was

off the Matanzies, the 10th ult. all well.

Arrived, the schooner Orange, Done, from Cape Francois, left there the brig Eliza Mince, Lewis, of Philadelphia; Dispatch, Jason, Baltimore; Venus, Reynolds, Philadelphia; Polly, Guild, Bolton, from Philadelphia; Aurora, Stone, Charleston; Betsey, Ridor, do. Three Friends, Cole, Bolton, to sail in 8 days; Julia, Mince, of Newbern, do. 4 days; schooner America, Yellott, of Baltimore; Eliza, Swasey, do. Betsey, Patterson, of Charleston; schooner Evelina, Holmes, Baltimore, to sail in 8 days; Paragon, Clarke, New-York, to sail in 4 days; Two Friends, Gibson, of Philadelphia, to sail in 2 days; Two Brothers, captain Murry, Bolton, to sail for Philadelphia in 4 days; sloop Rainbow, Palmer, New-York, to sail in 3 days; Mary, Caldwell, Philadelphia, in 8 days.

On the 3d of November arrived at the Cape, a boat with six men and a boy belonging to the schooner Whin, Fry, of Salem, bound to the Cape, which was captured on the 27th of October by a French privateer, and sent to Cuba, and the above privateer had captured 4 American vessels off Cape Nichola Mole.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, Dec 12.

A gentleman who arrived in the Southern Stage yesterday, informs, that on Tuesday evening he saw and conversed with Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South-Carolina, at the Bowling Green. Mr. Pinckney, immediately after the appointment of electors by the legislature, left Columbia for the city of Washington, and proceeded as far as Col. Holmes's on his journey. Mr. Pinckney gave our informant a list of the names of the electors chosen in South-Carolina. Mr. Jefferson will have eight votes in that state and Mr. Adams or Mr. Pinckney not one.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed electors:

Gen. Anderson, col. Hunter, Arthur Simkins, Theodore Guillard, Arthur Love, Dr. Blythe, Wade Hampton and Paul Hamilton.

[Times.]

IMPORTANT.

NORFOLK, DEC. 5.

Arrived, the Portsmouth ship of war, direct from France, on board of which is Governor DAVIE, one of the Ambassadors, with the TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE entered into by them with the French Republic.

Having been favoured by General DAVIE with a file of French papers to the 13th of October, we shall make translations of such parts of them as have not already appeared in the Herald—They contain very little, or nothing, even conjectural, on the subject of PEACE; but from what we have been enabled to learn from verbal information, there is great probability that a GENERAL PEACE will take place, for we understand that the First Consul (Buonaparte) has waved the preliminary with Great-Britain, of instituting on a Naval Armistice. That England is to send a deputy to the General Convention at Luneville, and the common report is, that Holland and Italy are to be acknowledged as Republics, which, it is supposed, England will accede to.—With respect to the materials which form the Treaty between this country and France, nothing has transpired of which

we have any knowledge, except that one feature is, that the American flag is to pass in all directions unmolested by that of the French.

Gentlemen, whose advertisements were inserted in the Mirror at the time it was discontinued, and who wish them copied into the Alexandria Advertiser, are requested to call at the Office in King-Street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern, and give the necessary directions.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.]

THURSDAY, December 11.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from Charles Longfaut, which was referred to the committee of claims.

The speaker read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department of the United States, for the year prior to the first of October last; and also a report of the appropriations that may be necessary for the year 1801. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. C. Thomas, from the committee appointed on the address of the inhabitants of the district of Columbia, reported the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives consider the sentiments in the address made by the inhabitants of the district of Columbia as expressing a laudable attachment to the government of this country, and that the members of the house entertain a just sense of solicitude for their accommodation, which is manifested in their address.

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to enclose a copy of the foregoing resolution to Leonard Harbaugh and James Alexander, chairmen of the committee appointed by the inhabitants of the district of Columbia.

These resolutions were taken up, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Varnum proposed an amendment to the army regulations. He observed, that there was a regiment of artillerists and engineers raised in 1798, but had not been filled. Three battalions were raised, but the fourth was not. His object was to prevent that battalion being raised; because he could see no occasion for it.—He laid on the table a resolution to that effect.

Mr. New called up a resolution he laid on the table the other day, respecting the duty on stills. The subject was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Rutledge presented a petition from Major Jackson, praying his quota of rations supposed to be due him. Mr. R. moved its reference to a select committee. He was supported by Mr. Huger and Mr. Otis, and opposed by Mr. Griswold and Mr. Claiborne, who moved its reference to the committee of claims. This was at length carried. Adjourned.

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.
December 13, 1800.

Shreve and Janney.

Have for Sale at their store, on U.S. Gen Prince and Duke Street.

Cast Soap in boxes

4th Proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, fuchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dip candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handsomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce.

December 12.

eo

Theatre, Alexandria.

For the Benefit of Mr. Chalmers.

On FRIDAY Evening, December 12, will be presented

The TRAGEDY of

H A M L E T, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Chalmers
King,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Horatio,	Mr. Collins
Laertis,	Mr. M. Sully
Polonius,	Mr. Bignall
Rozencrans,	Mr. C. Sully
Guildenstern,	Mr. Ormsby
Ghost,	Mr. Green
Queen,	Mrs. J. West
Player Queen,	Miss Corry
Ophelia,	Mrs Green

After which the following new and mixed species of Entertainment.

WAGS and ODDITIES.

A HORNPIPE, by Mrs. Steuart.

The COMMIC SONG of Paddy O'Blaney, by Mr. Sully.

A Comic Recitation, called

Ik kan Niet Verstaan;

Or, a Trip to Amsterdam.

By Mr. Chalmers.

The whole to conclude with a

M E L O C O S M I O T E S .

An EULOGY

On the Death of General Washington.

By Mrs. J. West.

Spouting Clubs Displayed, and Dialogue

between Garrick and a London

Taylor: by Mr. Chalmers.

A HORNPIPE—by Mrs. Rowson.

The favourite Ballet, "No indeed not I."

By Mrs. J. West.

The Comic Tale of

Tom King & Monsieur Tonson.

Being the London art of

Q U I Z Z I N G .

By Mr. Chalmers.

Pantomime Venture and Epilogue Harlequin—Mr. M. Sully.

To finish with

A FLYING LEAP

through a brilliant

SUN and BALLOON

Of Variegated Fire.

By Mr. M. Sully.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Chalmers, at Mr. Gordon's Prince Street.

FOR SALE,
The following Property

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches deep—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will shew it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

STOLEN

Last night out of my wagon, near Gadsby's tavern, one piece of WHITE PLAIDING, 36 yards—whoever delivers the same to Robert G. Lampher, near the market-house, shall receive three dollars reward. BEN. MITCHELL.

Dec. 11.

3d^t

JOHN & J. H. TUCKER

HAVE FOR SALE

At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,

Turk's Island and } S.A.T.

Liverpool

Loaf and Muscovada Sugars,

Coffee and Molasses

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Madiera,

Sherry,

St. Lucar,

Malaga,

Claret,

Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiskey, &c. &c.

TEAS.

Wines.

Leather, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools, also a few trunks of Irish Linens, Muslins, and Nun's Thread; which they will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce.—Orders for groceries from Town or country punctually attended to.

December 10, eodzw.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russetts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, women's and men's cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder for Cash only, as it is to satisfy debts, on the premises,

The new finished CORNER HOUSE and LOT on Prince and Alfred streets, 30 feet front on Prince and 50 feet on Alfred streets, subject to an annual ground rent of £. 10: 10.

Also, at the same time,

A small Tract of LAND, containing 7 acres in fee, being one mile and an half from the town of Alexandria, on the turnpike road leading to Leesburg, and extending to the Colchester Road.—This land was surveyed in November last, and laid off into four parts to suit the purchasers; a plat whereof may be seen at Mr. P. G. Marsteller's previous to the sale. SARAH REDMOND, Exec'x of the estate of Thos. Redmond, dec'd. Dec. 10. eo3t^t

Being provided with a complete and elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Hand Bills, Cards, &c. will be executed at this office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 15th December, at 10 o'clock, will

be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels

French Brandy in pipes

Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks

Brown Sugar in barrels

Loaf do. in lots

Soap in boxes

Nails in casks

Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet- ing

Broadcloths, Stuffs

Plains Irish Linens

Plaids Humhums

Duffils Muslins

Flannels Checks

Swansdown Shawls

Kerseymeres Handkerchiefs

Cocating Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 11. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Wheat Bran by the quantity,

Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat as usual.

Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo9t

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of passengers, from the Point on the South side of the Eastern Branch, to South Capitol-street, where every attendance will be given.

December 8.

d12t

POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and closes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E-Street, near the General Post-Office, City of Washington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Business; both of which they will execute with neatness and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Also, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the said branches of business.

November 26, 1800.

War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments, in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the commendatory letters accompanying were consumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:
PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.